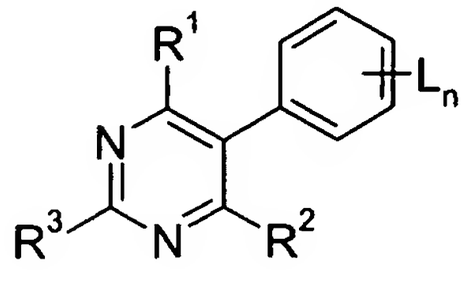
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A pyrimidine of the formula I



I

in which the index and the substituents are as defined below:

n is an integer from 1 to 5;

L is halogen, cyano, nitro, cyanato (OCN), C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyloxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyloxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyloxy, -C(=S)-N(A')A,-C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A")-C(=O)-N(A')A, $S(=O)_m$-A, $S(=O)_m$-O-A or $S(=O)_m$-N(A')A;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

A,A', A" independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkenyl, where the organic radicals may be partially or fully halogenated or may be substituted by cyano or C_1-C_4-alkoxy, or A and A' together with the atoms to which they are attached are a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated

or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S;

R^1 is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_3-C_{12}-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkenyl;

R^2 is halogen, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_2-C_4-alkenyl, C_2-C_4-alkynyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_3-C_4-alkenyloxy or C_3-C_4-alkynyloxy;

R^3 is a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S,

where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups of the radical definitions of L, R^1, R^2 and/or R^3 for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups R^a:

R^a is halogen, cyano, C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyloxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyloxy, OH, SH, two vicinal groups R^a may be (=O) or (=S), C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyloxy, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A")-C(=O)-N(A')A, $S(=O)_m$-A, $S(=O)_m$-O-A or $S(=O)_m$-N(A')A, where m, A, A', A" are as defined above and where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to three groups R^b, where R^b has the same meaning as R^a.

2. (Original) A pyrimidine as claimed in claim 1, in which the index and the substituents are as defined below:

L is halogen, cyano, C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyloxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyloxy, -C(=O)-O-A, N(A')-C(=O)-A or $S(=O)_m$-A;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

A,A', A'' independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl, where the organic radicals may be partially or fully halogenated or A and A' together with the atoms to which they are attached are a partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S;

R^1 is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_3-C_{12}-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkenyl;

R^2 is C_1-C_4-alkyl, cyano or chlorine,

where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups of the radical definitions of L, R^1 and/or R^3 for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups R^a:

R^a is halogen, cyano, C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyloxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyloxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyloxy, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A, $S(=O)_m$-A, $S(=O)_m$-O-A or $S(=O)_m$-N(A')A.

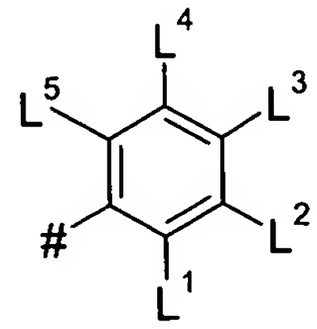
3. (Original) A pyrimidine as claimed in claim 1, in which R^3 is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, hexahydroazepinyl or dihydropyridinyl, where the heterocycle may be attached to the pyrimidine ring via carbon or nitrogen and may carry up to three substituents R^a:

R^a is halogen, cyano, C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyloxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyloxy, OH, SH, two vicinal groups R^a may be (=O) or (=S), C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyloxy, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A, $S(=O)_m$-A, $S(=O)_m$-O-A or $S(=O)_m$-N(A')A.

4. (Original) A pyrimidine as claimed in claim 1, in which R^3 is pyrazol-1-yl, [1,2,4]-triazol-1-yl, pyridin-2-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, pyridazin-3-yl, pyrrolidin-2-on-1-yl, piperidin-2-on-1-yl, hexahydro-2H-azepin-2-on-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-thion-1-yl, piperidin-2-thion-1-yl, hexahydro-2H-azepin-2-thion-1-yl, 1,2-dihydropyridin-2-on-1-yl.

5. (Original) A pyrimidine as claimed in claim 1, in which R^2 is methyl, chlorine or ethyl.

6. (Currently Amended) A pyrimidine as claimed in any of claims 1 to ~~6~~ 5, in which the phenyl group substituted by L_n is the group B



B

where # is the point of attachment to the pyrimidine skeleton and

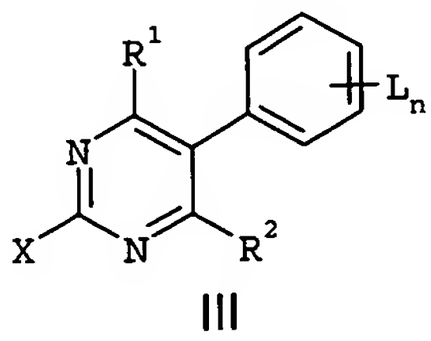
L^1 is fluorine, chlorine, CH_3 or CF_3;

L^2,L^4 independently of one another are hydrogen, CH_3 or fluorine;

L^3 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, CH_3, SCH_3, OCH_3, SO_2CH_3, CO-NH_2, CO-$NHCH_3$, CO-NHC_2H_5, CO-$N(CH_3)_2$, NH-C(=O)CH_3, N(CH_3)-C(=O)CH_3 or $COOCH_3$ and

L^5 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or CH_3.

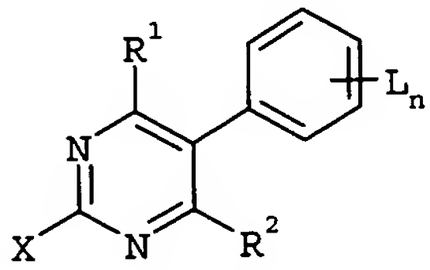
7. (Original) A process for preparing pyrimidines of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, where R^3 is a nitrogen-containing heterocycle attached via nitrogen, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula III,



III

in which the substituents L_n, R^1 and R^2 are as defined in claim 1 and X is halogen, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl or C_1-C_6-alkylsulfenyl, with a heterocycle of the formula R^3-H (IV), if appropriate in the presence of a base.

8. (Original) An intermediate of the formula III



III

in which the substituent R^1 is as defined in claim 1, L_n is as defined in claim 2, X is as defined in claim 7 and R^2 is cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_2-C_4-alkenyl, C_2-C_4-alkynyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_3-C_4-alkenyloxy or C_3-C_4-alkynyloxy, where the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl radicals of R^2 may be substituted by halogen, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-alkoxycarbonyl.

9. (Original) A pesticidal composition, which comprises a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1.

10. (Original) A method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or seeds to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1.